

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1866.

DEATHS.

On the 7th September, at Hollywood, Gloucestershire, after a long and painful illness, EARL, the affectionate wife of Sir John F. Davis, Bart. &c., late Governor of Hongkong.

At Hongkong, on the 24th October, JAMES SMITH, Clerk to Messrs. Dent & Co.

At Hongkong, at midnight, on the 30th October, 1866, HENRY BARRETT, Infant Son of Fredk. Sowley Huttam, aged 30 days.

On Board H.M.S. *Albatross*, on the 24th October, JOSEPH GILBERT, Royal Marine H.M.S. *Porpoise*.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 26th October, GEORGE PRATER, Seaman, unemployed.

At Hongkong, on the 26th October, while working aloft on board the Hamburg barque *Brown*, ADRIAN SQUIER, fell over board and was drowned, aged 21 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

One of the most disastrous fires which Hongkong has been visited since the great conflagration in 1861, took place Tuesday night. It commenced about 6.30 p.m. in an unoccupied house opposite the Brit. Hotel, Queen's Road West, and gradually extended thence to the Praya and in a westerly direction as far as Mr. Riach's timber yard, the whole mass of houses—over two hundred in number—being completely gutted. The fire appears to have been the work of an incendiary as a pile of stuff in the centre of a room had been ignited, and the attention of Inspector da Silva and some soldiers passing at the time was called to it before even the whole of the room in which it originated was consumed. No water could however be procured and in the few minutes which necessarily elapsed between its discovery and the arrival of a supply it had spread to the adjoining houses whose flimsily built inflammable verandahs offered every encouragement to the flames. With praiseworthy promptitude the police were at once despatched to the scene. A strong detachment of troops was immediately marched to the ground with engines, and armed sentries were placed at every available corner to repress riot, while a detachment of the Ceylon rifles consisting of 50 rank and file, 2 Sergeants and one native officer under the command of Captain Macdonald and Ensign Collins was despatched to the mint to guard against any attempt at looting that establishment. Shortly after the fire had begun to assume alarming proportions, His Excellency the Governor and his Aide de camp arrived at the spot, and not content with directing others gave manual help encouraging every one to the utmost exertion. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the zeal and energy displayed by every European present. The navy was in no way behind the sister service. Every ship present sent its fire brigade and Jack rendered good aid. The European prisoners were also marched out of the Gaol and manned a powerful engine in good style. Afloat, the P. & O. Company's steam fire engine was brought into play and till one o'clock A.M., proved most useful being ably backed by the personal efforts of the employees of that company. The further extension of the fire to the westward of the point we have mentioned was mainly prevented by the effective way in which the Royal Engineers blew up a corner house next to Mr. Riach's wood yard while a similar service was performed by another detachment somewhat more to the Eastward. Had Mr. Riach's yard caught fire the loss would have been infinitely greater than it was. The P. & O. Company's coal, amounting to some thousands of tons, was lying to the Eastward of the yard and had it begun to blaze nothing could have been done to extinguish it.

The scene, looking down the principal street gutted, was of a description to which the pen of a reporter can do but faint justice. It presented the appearance of a magnificent furnace blazing on both sides, and a quarter of a mile in length. Every now and then as some oil store caught fire bursts of vivid flame would dart upwards actually illuminating the Peak, and reflecting their lurid light on the vessels in the harbour. At 3 A.M. the fire burst out with renewed fury, and it was soon found that the engine jets were but mere squirts to stop the progress of the flames, and, very properly, attention was chiefly devoted to pulling down, and blowing up houses at different points. It is reported that three Chinese were severely injured by the falling in of a wall and it is suspected that some were killed. The loss of life if any is however as yet uncertain. Messrs. Quok Acheong and Woheng are we believe the chief losers by the fire. We learn that their property was only partially insured. We may add that it is stated on good authority that natives were seen running about with firebrands and deliberately setting fire to houses which the flames had left untouched.

Two interesting public cases have occupied the attention of Hongkong during the past week. In the one a person named Lobscheid and the Court interpreter Ho Aloy were charged by the Acting Superintendent of Police with complicity in certain alleged coolie kidnapping operations which it is believed have come to light. The Charge was withdrawn by the prosecutor

the evidence given in court not supporting the information received, and the case was accordingly dismissed. In the second case certain Chinamen are charged with false imprisonment and violation of the ordinances in connection with the same subject. They have been committed to take their trial at the Supreme Court. Full particulars will be found in other portions of our columns.

We are glad to state that the missing cutter of the *Osprey*, with the crew of 12 men and the master, arrived here safely on Saturday morning, in a Chinese junk. It appears that after losing sight of the *Osprey*, and beating about against strong winds and currents, they made one of the islands in the St. John Group, 50 miles south of Macao. The mandarin there treated them well, supplying them with provisions, and sending them to Hongkong in a junk.

Ten cent pieces are according to a contemporary being coined daily at the Mint. Nearly a million have been turned out already and preparations are being made for an issue of pieces of 20 cents each. Forty thousand is, we have been informed, the number of the smaller coins the Mint machinery is capable of turning out daily and from 18 to 20 per cent is the estimated profit on the manufacture of this class of coin, which is not, intrinsically, of the value for which it passes current by law.

The Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Jui-liu, has at length received his actual appointment to the post, and will therefore vacate the office of Tartar General, which he has hitherto held. During the two years that Jui-liu has acted as Viceroy, he has gained favourable opinions for a liberal disposition towards foreigners. He is the only Tartar holding high office in the Province, but even his present promotion puts him on a lower grade than he formerly occupied, having been a member of the Imperial cabinet.

The weather has now become cool, and the festival time of Hongkong is approaching. We may congratulate ourselves on having passed one of the most healthy summers with which Hongkong has blessed for some years.

By a paragraph in the *Daily Press* we learn that all the European residents at Tai-wan-fao behaved with the utmost kindness to the shipwrecked sailors who were thrown upon their hands after the late typhoon off the Formosa coast. The *Press* was particularly requested by one of those who suffered at the time to do them honor publicly, by recording their bountiful hospitality.

JAPAN.

Japan papers to the 16th instant are to hand. The *Overland Mail* states—

The death of the late Shogun has been officially proclaimed. Stotsbashi, second son of the late prince of Mito and prime minister to the deposed Shogun, was named heir by his dying master. He had not yet, however, received his commission from the Mikado. We hear from authentic sources that he has himself taken no steps towards assuming the dignity and it is reported that he has announced his intention of deferring the question until the conclusion of the war with Chiosiu, when he will solicit the votes of the Daimios for the young Owari, a boy of eight years old and legitimately the next in succession to the Shogunate. This is no means improbable, as Stotsbashi is perfectly well aware that, at the present juncture, the accession of another minor is almost out of the question and he will, therefore, while disarming opposition by this move, stand a good chance of having the Shogunate pressed upon him by the great Council and the Mikado, and succeed peaceably to that high office. It is, on the other hand, however, quite possible that a change in the whole system of the government of the country may take place and that the Mikado may resume the command of his own armies. The war continues, but Chiosiu's troops have been twice routed.

The opening of Osaka, now imminent, and certainly not to be deferred beyond January 1868 will of course bring the representatives of foreign powers into closer connection with the potentate whom we have lately discovered to be the real sovereign of the country and it is, therefore, quite possible that this event may initiate a new era in the history of Japan. It is otherwise difficult to account for the undeniable fact of the present *interregnum*, for which certainly the necessity of finishing the war with Chiosiu is not a sufficient reason. It appears more likely than ever, by the way, that this war will have to be ended by the Shogun's representatives accepting the terms offered to them by their enemy, which we detailed last mail.

The *Herald* says—Stotsbashi is showing the utmost activity in every department. He is getting his army into fine order and concentrating his forces. Ogasawari-Iki, no-kami has joined the Tycoon with his contingent, and decrees have been issued respecting Chiosiu. We are still, however, led to believe that the Tycoon earnestly desires peace, and that his great energy is exhibited to this end.

An embassy is about to start by the next mail (English or French we know not), from Stotsbashi to the Emperor of Russia. The Envoy of the Tycoon is Koida Yamato no Kami, Governor of Hakodadi, and a newly appointed governor of Foreign Affairs. He takes a portrait of Stotsbashi to the Emperor, and a letter, stating that he would have desired to have seen the Czar in person, but as his affairs here are so very urgent, he sends his minister who will present to His Majesty his picture. The object is to define boundaries and arrange the Saghalien difficulties.

Kamakatsu Oomi-no-kami, long governor of the Japanese College at Benten—is appointed a Governor of Foreign Affairs, but will continue to reside principally in Yokohama. We rejoice in this appointment, as his acquaintance with the lights and shades of European character renders him capable of forming a more correct judgment than most of his compeers are able to do; and as he is a man of known integrity, high-minded and very intelligent, the best results may be expected.

Private advices state that the Governor of Nagasaki is so much afraid that Chiosiu's men will come there that he has sent his wife away to Yeddo, but it is thought there is not much fear of danger in Nagasaki, so long as foreigners are in the place.

What is known as the Dollar question is beginning to excite public attention: that is to say, that all—merchants, storekeepers, and private individuals—are rising against the attempts of the Bank compradors to squeeze us, in some cases to the extent of 7 per cent, in taking coin which, though perfectly good and of full weight, they pretend does not happen to suit the fancy of their delicate ears and fingers. What makes this particularly unbearable is, that it has, over and over again been proved, that these very shroffs have issued the identical specie from their own treasuries. Driven at last by necessity to yield to this imposition, holders of dollars have to sell them at a discount, and we may mention that one Bank Manager has openly stated that he has bought up such coin in considerable quantities at a difference of 3 per cent, for shipment to Hongkong, where, at all events, they will pass at par, if they do not command a slight premium. The Chamber of Commerce has discussed the subject several times without effect, and a public meeting is now spoken of, to devise means to redress the grievance. The difficulty will be solved, we may remark, by the establishment of the new mint, so long promised, but when that is to commence operations, no one knows.

A second edition of a Dictionary of the English and Japanese languages, compiled by Japanese Scholars, has been published at Yeddo. The preface to it is exceedingly modest. "The first edition (says Mr. Horikosi Kamenosky, the editor) of this work, published in the second year of the Nengo Bankin, being entirely sold out, I was ordered to revise and correct it for a second edition. But, every thing being done very precipitately and hastily, it left me no sufficient time, but to correct some considerable typographical errors and mistakes in the translation and to add two tables, showing the conjugation of the irregular verbs and explaining the signs and abbreviations mostly used." He acknowledges the assistance of learned friends, but "notwithstanding all this, there will be found a good many faults as yet, and I request, that he who may find any will be so kind as to indicate them to me." This second edition seems to have been very successful, an edition of 1,000 copies having been sold within 5 days.

BORNEO AND ITS RESOURCES.

We resume our notice of this interesting island. The principal rivers of Borneo are the Koti and Banjar-massing, in the Dutch possessions; the Kejang, Batan-Lupar, Sarawak, and Brui in Sarawak; the Brui and Limbang in Central Borneo; and the Abai, Tampasuk, Kina-Batangan in Ambong and Maroud. There are hundreds of smaller ones but mostly unfit for navigation, owing to the shallowness of their bars over which the surf breaks freely, and which bars seldom have more than nine feet of water on them at neap tides; some are fresh like the Kima and Tawaran, the water of which is drinkable at all stages of tide two fathoms inside of the breakers, and it is asserted that canoes have been filled with water from the Tawaran, pure and unmixed, half a mile at sea. Others are merely salt water creeks, stretching for scores of miles into the country and lined with impenetrable mangrove jungle. There are no good harbors in Sarawak or the Dutch possessions, but Victoria Harbor in Labuan, and Gaya Bay in the Kingdom proper, are excellent harbors, with good anchorage, plenty of water, and well sheltered from either monsoon. It has been estimated that Gaya Bay would accommodate the whole English navy with a safe and secure anchorage. Port Raffles, or Calcutta (as it is generally termed), at Labuan, though affording ample shelter from the S.W. monsoon, lies entirely open to the N.E. and is very unsafe during the prevalence of this latter monsoon. Ambong and Maroud abound in well sheltered harbors, the principal of which are Ambong, Ouseoukan, Maroud,

Lubuk and Darvell Bays and Sandakan harbor. The U. S. S. *Wachusett* lay in Ambong Bay for 24 hours, and the report of her officers on its qualifications for a safe and commodious anchorage is very favorable. Borneo is mountainous throughout its entire length, though more so from Barram point to the extreme northern point, but the magnificent mountain of Kina-Balu, 13,600 feet high, towers proudly above all the rest as a Brobdingnagian chieftain lords it over Lilliputian serfs. This noble peak is distinctly visible in a clear day over 60 miles at sea, possesses rich stores of minerals in its mighty womb, and is destined at no very distant day, to contain the favorite shrine of Hygeia, to which all her eager votaries from the lower parts of the China Sea will hasten to pay their humble adoration. Mr. Low, the Colonial Treasurer of Labuan, whose explorations in Borneo, and valuable contributions to the cause of Science therefrom, have inseparably linked his name with the scientific history of the island, ascended this mountain several times, and was the first to introduce to the notice of the botanical world the magnificent *Nepenthes* or Pitcher plant, a flower peculiar to this mountain; of all the species the *Nepenthes Lowii* is the loveliest and most graceful. The lowest temperature registered by him was 36° 5, Fahrenheit, upon the summit. A Sanatorium on the Mare-Pare Spur, at about 4,300 feet elevation, would be a most delightful resort for the debilitated and fever stricken patients of the East. The climate is delightful, the average of temperature is, at daylight 56°; at midday 75°, and at sunset 63°.

The principal products peculiar to Borneo as far as yet discovered, are the fine white birds' nests, baru camphor, gum damar. The entire supplies of the former consistable are now derived from this island; inferior qualities, mixed with feathers, are still brought from other parts of the Archipelago, but the fine quality of nests is Bornean. The baru camphor is too well known in the markets here, to require particular description, but the uninitiated will form an idea of its strength and fine quality, when they learn that while Formosa, or the ordinary camphor of commerce, is worth in this market some \$20 per picul, Bornean camphor sells readily at \$36 per *out*. The gum damar, abundant, is of a very clear, white color, and differs in superiority of quality from the ordinary damar of the Malay peninsula. The other articles of export are gutta percha, Indian rubber, gum Benjamin, rattans, catkins, bark, sugar, pepper, wax, cotton, rice, tortoise shell, pearls, beche de mer, ivory, tobacco, spices, mahogany, lignum vitae, (at last species) Pua and camphor wood.

Nothing but the unconquerable intolerance of the natives prevents this Country from being the centre of a traffic, as far superior to that of China and Singapore as a mountain surpasses in magnitude a mole hill. The decline of Northern Borneo as a great commercial emporium, dates from the expulsion and extermination of the Chinese, who once possessed and civilised nearly the whole of the Northern sea Coast, both on the Eastern and Western shores. Their own arrogance and presumption led to their overthrow, and it is estimated that upwards of 60,000 perished under the creases and parangs of the warlike Malays, whom they had endeavored to brow beat and oppress. Traces of their occupation are every where found, and even the language and religion linger among the inhabitants of the interior. The Chinese can only exist out of China in peace, as a servile race; if allowed any ascendancy, or even equality with other races, murder and rapine at once assume the sway. Witness the districts of their own country, where the yoke of the Tartar conqueror is in the least degree lightened or becomes weakened, the Taeping or Nienfi springs into existence at once. Witness the Chinese insurrection at Sarawak, in 1857, when Rajah Brooke was reduced to such extremity, as to be compelled to swim a small river to save his life; and nothing but the opportune arrival of the Lorneo Company's steamer saved the European population from extermination; nor was it until upwards of 7,000 Chinese had fallen under the spears and stumps of his gallant Dyak warriors, that he was enabled to retrace his authority and drive the remnant of the rebels across the frontier into Sambas. Witness Hongkong, where since the introduction of Exeter Hall ethics, and the decoration of the great public streets with festoons of red tape, the public streets at certain periods are tabooed to the European unprovided with a revolver, and where pirates' craft are fitted out, with the scarcely-concealed intention of preying upon the peaceful trader leaving the harbor, and returning exposed, unchecked, and the fruits of their raid publicly in the bazaars for sale, still stained with the blood of their murdered victims. No! the Chinese are neither pleasant neighbors nor good colonists, and better far that the sensual doctrines of Mahomet or the rude creed of the honest unbeliever should prevail in Borneo, than the polished barbarism and refined wickedness of the Buddhist should hold sway. The Moslem and the Idolater may be honestly converted from the error of their ways, a votary of Buddha seldom or never.

MITCHELL'S MARITIME REGISTER informs us that the French papers publish most lamentable accounts of the condition of China. "Even in the Imperial city of Peking," say they, "the most frightful crimes are committed with impunity. Villains strip their victims with drugged drinks, then carry them outside the city to hiding places unknown to the police, and unless the families of the captives will offer a ransom, the captives are put to death. Elsewhere the empire is a prey to brigandage of the worst kind, while the Chinese waters swarm with pirates."

THE SPARK AND THE COOLIE TRADE.

A few days since our attention was directed to certain slanderous Chinese placards which have been extensively posted in Canton, and have also been distributed in Hongkong. They relate to alleged kidnapping on board the Steamer *Spark*, now running between Hongkong and Macao. We deemed it our duty to communicate with the owners of that vessel, and at their request publish below the translations with which we have been furnished. They are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of dealing openly with accusations such as these placards contain, and it will therefore be well to state some circumstances in connection with the case.

It is undoubtedly true that coolies for the supply of the Macao trade are carried by the steamers running to that port. To this fact neither the owners or officers of these vessels can shut their eyes, but so long as they come as bona fide passengers they are powerless to interfere. A party, say twenty five, in charge of a crimp, make their appearance on board as passengers. In the hurry of embarkation it is impossible to stop each man and enquire of him "are you a crimp?" or "are you a kidnapped coolie?" Their presence on board had, however, even so early as 1857, been found so detrimental to the interests of the legitimate traffic of the *Spark*, on account of respectable Chinese refusing to herd with the oftentimes dirty, diseased and foul-smelling vagabonds in charge of the crimps, that her owners directed that an additional charge of one dollar per head should be made for each Chinaman identified as or known to be an "Emigrant." Somewhat later the charge was raised to two dollars, and the captain of the vessel was instructed to refuse carrying them when practicable, the fare for ordinary passengers at first being 25 cents, subsequently raised to 60 cents. The owners were remonstrated with by some of the Macao coolie brokers at this charging for the men consigned to them, and were told in reply, "that they did not want emigration coolies on board; they interfered with legitimate passenger traffic, and it paid far better to have some two or three hundred at the low rate of 25 cents than a few at a high rate, and that if they would persist in sending them on board they must in self defence be charged exorbitant rates." Since the issue of the second placard orders have been given to raise the rate "until it reaches a prohibitive amount."

We are authorized to state most positively that in no way whatever have the owners of the *Spark* been personally interested in the coolie traffic. They have never transferred coolies direct to any ship, or in any way afforded facilities other than those open to all in the way of procuring landing boats, &c. So long as the vessel is employed in passenger traffic so long must any, able to pay, be admitted on board, and in numerous cases "emigrants" are not identified as such, but pass for the ordinary rates. On some occasions coolies who have turned out to have been intended for the barracks have been unable to pay their passage money and have been prevented from leaving the ship, it being the rule to carry back to Canton any who attempt to defraud the steamer. They have been liberated by coolie brokers, and on its being discovered that they are intended "emigrants" a heavy fare has been exacted. This of course, in the eyes of the Chinese, seems to make the steamer an accomplice in the practice. But it should be stated that any coolies refusing to leave the steamer of their own free will are carried back to Canton.

The foregoing information has been freely given to us by the owners of the *Spark* in order that the public may judge of the merits of the case. We can only suggest that in order to stop the passage of such coolies in future, they be charged (when identified as such) at a rate absolutely prohibitive. This we have reason to believe it is now intended to do.

PLACARD NO. 1.

On Monday and Wednesday of last month (Oct 1st and 3rd) the steamer *Spark* running from Canton to Macao, entered upon an unrighteous course of conduct. The whole boat-load of passengers were forcibly compelled to become "pigs." Having come to anchor outside of the "Chicken's Neck" 鷄頸, they were transferred to a (coolie) ship. This is a veritable fact and not a vague rumor. Hereafter all persons taking passage by the *Spark* for Macao are earnestly besought to be careful, and not allow themselves to become victims of her ruinous practice.

PLACARD NO. 2.

"If he can bear to do this, (what may be not bear to do?)

"At present the foreign Devils at Macao are engaged in traffic in men, and that too at remarkably high rates. This is called 'selling Pigs.' There are several hundred coolie establishments at Macao, and this year they are desirous of purchasing 150,000 men—so it is said. They have therefore sent out several hundred 'Crimps' to go into all quarters, and make purchases, offering 50 dollars per man. The purpose is to sell them away to foreign countries, to be engaged in subduing desert wastes by farming, and general cultivation of the land—thus reducing the coolies to the position of beasts of draught and beasts of burden. They receive only two meals of coarse rice per day, without a single cash of remuneration. Thus pined they cannot fly away, and there is no day for return to their native land. A little reflection shows that, if this business was carried on openly and above board, no one would be willing to go. Hence a hundred plans have been devised to delude men, and the more these schemes have become their character and the more various their forms—their changes and transformations being without limit. To such an extent have these horrible machinations been carried, that friend betrays friend, a relative his kinsman, and a man his own brother, such villainy being beyond comprehension; it only remains to exhort all to be strictly on their guard at all times and under all circumstances. Old woman too have been employed as secret agents to

carry out these nefarious designs. These kidnappers at first approached their victims, by stating that at Macao work and employment were to be found in abundance and wages ranged from 8 to 10 dollars per month. A large number of persons, destitute of means and out of employment, having heard this hastened thither, each striving to be first and fearing to be last. But who knows that, having once entered the barracks, they will ever come out from thence during their lives! They never return to their homes. Father and mother and wife and children look for them until their eyes are pierced through with watching, and, not knowing whether they be dead or are still alive, their hearts are, as it were, thrust through with a sword. The anxiety and toil of the parents can never be repaid by the filial attendance of the son; and on whom shall the wife and the children of tender years depend? After they (the coolies) have been forced into the Devils' ships, many cry unto Heaven and call upon Earth for deliverance. The hearts of those who hear are overwhelmed with grief; and the eyes of those who behold, run down with tears.

At present when the Passage Boats arrive at Macao, the foreigners in many tens of small boats, each of which hoists a small white flag, surround them and receive the "pigs." Hence it is known that each establishment must send out many "crimps," who kidnap men on all sides. But the greatest outrages are perpetrated by the steamer *Spark*. As 25 cts. fare is only taken from each passenger, many poor people, seeing that the passage is so cheap, go to Macao by the *Spark* in order to find employment. The people on the steamer, observing the mean habits of these persons, drive them into the hold and afterwards make way with them as "pigs." The last ten or more trips have all been of this character. Of this there are numbers of eye-witnesses. If in this falsely accused steamer, may I be doubly hated of Heaven. How many men have thus been ruined, is not known. If all villages would immediately arrest every known kidnapper, and hand him over to the mandarins for condign punishment, ruin would be diverted from ten thousand times ten thousand men.

It is earnestly desired that all persons, who sympathize with the spirit of the above, would print many more copies thereof and have them widely circulated, and thus obtain unbounded virtue and desert."

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

The rules of evidence upon which public opinion proceeds are defective, if tried by a legal test, and its decisions therefore are occasionally capricious and unjust; but we do not anticipate that any hesitation will be felt in accepting as very valid testimony the brief description given by Mr. Pollard, Q.C. of the mechanism and organization of the traffic in coolies, as carried on here in the name of the Dutch government. The learned counsel is remarkably clear upon the point. Of the prisoners committed for trial on a charge equivalent to that of kidnapping, one he says "has entered into a contract with the Dutch government,"—a contract for the recruitment of emigrants to Dutch colonies. It is only fair to state Mr. Pollard's opinion that "there is not the slightest evidence to convict" this contractor; but, as he also says, "this is a matter in which the law of evidence must be applied with strictness," and there will be an opportunity afforded at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of ascertaining the worth of the learned counsel's opinion on "the matter." In the meantime we may remark, he describes the second prisoner as being a "sub-contractor," under this contract, and admits that there is a *prima facie* case against him. Now the connection of the contractor-in-chief with his "sub" in the cases upon which commitment has been obtained, was indisputably established, for (says the learned counsel) "he went to the house of the second prisoner, who is a sub-contractor—he went in his chair [so precise was Mr. Pollard in his description], to know if any more emigrants had come in during the week, and if there were any ready to be shipped." Whether the "strict law of evidence" will prevail at the criminal trial is a question that need not be asked, but that the magistrate was right, under the circumstances correctly detailed by the learned counsel for the defence, in committing the contractor-in-chief for trial, is unquestionable. There is another point of connection with the case, on the part of the Chinese Dutch coolie contractor, that justified the magistrate in committing him for trial. When he was encountered by Mr. Tonnachy in the house where the coolies were (as the prosecution alleges) confined, he gave that gentleman a paper printed in the Chinese language, of which the following has been published as a correct translation:—

"Bearers of these have been engaged to collect Emigrants for the Kwong-Tung-fut Company at Hongkong. The Emigrants are to be shipped at Hongkong under the supervision of the local Government and the Netherlands Consul, and to proceed to Dutch Guiana, where they will be well treated. Having formerly been living in the Sanam and Kweishin Districts, I certify this to be the truth. W. Lonscham, Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866."

How is it possible to resist the conclusion that a good *prima facie* case of complicity is made out against the prisoner? He might have acted as he did in the innocent belief that he was not violating any law in forcibly restraining the human beings he had—according to Mr. Pollard—contracted to supply for Dutch Guiana; but *ignorantia juris non excusat*—the offence was *prima facie* complete and criminal necessarily followed.

The public will now be able to learn the mode of operations by which coolies are secured for Dutch Guiana. The Dutch ordinance for regulating the introduction of "free laborers" into Surinam we presume governs this emigration to Guiana, and we find it provided in that ordinance that "The recruitment must take place under the immediate control of the Dutch consul at the place where the indenture is

made." We are now Bosman, the acting I would not approve of which coolies are obtained. Such a system instructions, as it must personally; but we are Tuesday, from his ten magistrate's bench, he a suspicion in his mind issued to Chinese "bear used in conformity with and that the recruitment for Dutch service had purely voluntary character renders the coolie trade needless that we should Bosman's duty is, as a fident that he will pre from being sullied by less crimes.

We cannot conclude by way of comment Lobscheid. He was an accomplice in the al the "contractor," the and three other Chinamitted for trial. Let us sustain the charge, w Let it be clearly unde coincide with the bene made out; but we ca it very strange that M use of his well-known care that it should not therance of improper doubt with good reason much influence among it is evident from the to the bench on Tuesa by persons of whom objects of which hee Thus, the certificate into the hands of one are committed for many of those papers whom? We ask the feely fair spirit and appears probable, w rous confidence of M that the worst of certificates as freely agent. "When (sa his paper read to tish West India En stated and being cal influence, (being the Government Schools ed H. E. the Govern any objection to m issuing a notice to them that in British be free agents." H. E. jection, but was plea succeeding." Exacte ference to British co be served by crimps; was slightly in error become a "free agen ny until he has ful for the Dutch Govern liable to abuse from exempted under the emigration to British in issuing it is no o thropic one, and of interest in promoti Dutch or any other care for the welfare and he does not, ly, wilfully conniv reproduces in Chin horrors of western sl is altogether power curse, for while it is and generous minds those whose harden quires restraint P strengthened by we persevere in the o entered until the Chinese emigrants possibility on this ssuming, however, bound to that Mess & Co. and Mr Loh cent of any unlawf tion with the coolie have had immedi one, be he English, man, can legally b ment without a sp Registrar General, su d to Messrs Bo or any of their ager This is a matter w ed up, and we ha take the steps neca gimate curiosity imperative deman

TELEGRAMS.

We learn by the stant complaints of of the slovenly v via Kiachia are fo Complaints at this be equally frequ announcement vice is in contempt while to enquire despite the grand art, practically no advantages to be d correct telegram at all, al receive but a sm from either the C until it becomes ce received will be a sent. The causes mitted are not fa telegram, for instat the hands of som whom according one half understa some applies to t German, though w with French being post of agent. T of partially or est sage sent, being p period of twenty d mitting it only one

nefarious designs. These first approached their vic-
tims at Macao work and
were to be found in abun-
dantly from 8 to 10 dol-
lars. A large number of
the means and out of
view heard this hastened
driving to be first and fear-
ful. But who knows that,
entered the barracks, they
out from thence during
they never return to their
and mother and wife and
then until their eyes are
with watching, and, not
they be dead or are still
as, are, were, thrust
word. The anxiety and toil
never be repaid by the
of the son; and on
and the children of
end! After they had been
coerced into the Devil's ship,
heaven and call upon Earth.
The hearts of those who
were with grief; and the
he behold, run down with
men the Passage Boats ar-
the foreigners in many tens
each of which hoists a small
round them and receive the
it is known that each es-
sent out only many "crimps,"
sat on all sides. But the
as are perpetrated by the
as 25 cts. fare is only taken
enger, many poor people,
passage is so cheap, go to
park in order to find em-
people on the steamer, ob-
inhabitants of these per-
into the hold and after-
with them as "pigs." The
trips have all been of this
If I in this falsely accuse
may I be doubly hated of
many men have thus been
known. If all villages would
rest every known kidnapper,
over to the mandarins for
punishment, ruin would be di-
minished ten thousand

KNAPPING CASE.

vidence upon which public
is defective, if tried by
its decisions therefore are
adipicious and unjust; but
deicate that any hesitation
in accepting as very valid
brief description given by
Q. of the mechanism and
the traffic incooles, as cur-
in the name of the Dutch
The learned counsel is re-
r upon the point. Of the
mitted for trial on a charge
of kidnapping, one li-
under a contract for the
emigrants to Dutch colo-
fairly to state Mr Pollard's
"there is not the slightest
nervic," this contractor; but,
says, "this is a matter in
of evidence must be applied
," and there will be an op-
erated at the next Criminal
the Supreme Court of ascer-
neth of the learned counsel's
case matter." In the mean-
time, he describes the se-
as being a "sub-contractor,"
contract, and admits that there
case against him. Now
of the contractor-in-chief
in the cases upon which
was obtained, was indis-
lished, for (says the learned
went to the house of the se-
who is a sub-contractor—
s chair (so precise was Mr
description), to know if
emigrants had come in during
if there were any ready to
Whether the "strict law
will prevail at the criminal
trial that need not be asked,
magistrate was right, under
answers correctly detailed by
counsel for the defence, in
the contractor-in-chief for
questionable. There is another
nection with the case, on the
Chinese Dutch cooile con-
justified the magistrate in
trial. When he was
up, and Mr Tommochy in the house
cooiles were (as the prosecution
nced, he gave that gentleman
in the Chinese language,
following has been published
translation:—

TELEGRAPH BLUNDERS.

We learn by the home papers that con-
stant complaints are being made at home
of the slovenly way in which telegrams
via Kiachta are forwarded from Shanghai.
Complaints at this end of the line seem to
be equally frequent, and in face of the
announcement that a regular weekly ser-
vice is in contemplation, it becomes worth-
while to enquire into the reasons why, de-
spite the grand triumphs of telegraphic
art, practically nullify all the hoped for
advantages to be derived from it. An in-
correct telegram is worse by far than no
telegram at all, and Mr Grant's line will
receive but a small portion of support
from either the China or the home public
until it becomes certain that the telegram
received will be a perfect transcript of that
sent. The causes of the blunders com-
mitted are not far to seek. An English
telegram, for instance, has to pass through
the hands of some twenty five agents, of
whom according to a late report scarcely
one half understand that language. The
some applies to those sent in French or
German, though with less care, a familiarity
with French being a sine qua non for the
post of agent. There are but two ways
of partially or entirely avoiding blunders;
a third, that of telegraphing back the mes-
sage sent, being practically useless when a
period of twenty days is occupied in trans-
mitting it only one way. The first is of

made." We avow our belief that Mr
Bosman, the acting Dutch consul here,
would not approve of any system under
which coolies are obtained by crimp-procu-
ration. Such a system is as foreign to his
instructions, as it must be painful to him
personally; but we are quite sure that on
Tuesday, from his temporary seat on the
magistrate's bench, he saw enough to raise
a suspicion in his mind that the warrants
issued to Chinese "bearers" had not been
used in conformity with Dutch requirements;
and that the recruitment of coolie labourers
for Dutch service had not been of that
purely voluntary character which alone
renders the coolie traffic tolerable. It is
needless that we should indicate what Mr
Bosman's duty is, as we feel pretty con-
fident that he will prevent the Dutch flag
from being sullied by the actions of heart-
less crimps.

We cannot conclude without a remark
by way of commiseration for Mr. W.
Lobscheid. He was charged with being
an accomplice in the alleged acts for which
the "contractor," the "sub-contractor,"
and three other Chinamen have been com-
mitted for trial. The evidence failed to
sustain the charge, which was dismissed.
Let it be clearly understood that we quite
coincide with the bench, that no case was
made out; but we cannot help thinking
it very strange that Mr L. permitted the
use of his well-known name without taking
care that it should not be employed in fur-
therance of improper purposes. His is, no
doubt with good reason, a name possessing
much influence among the Chinese, but
it is evident from the statement he made
to the bench on Tuesday that it is used
by persons of whom he is ignorant, for
objects of which he must disapprove.
Thus, the certificate above quoted got
into the hands of one of the prisoners who
are committed for kidnapping. How
many of those papers has he issued, and to
whom? We ask the question in a per-
fectly fair spirit and in good faith, for it
appears probable, owing to the too gener-
ous confidence of Mr Lobscheid's nature,
that the worst of crimps may use his
certificates as freely as the most honest
agent. When (said Mr Lobscheid in his
paper read to the bench) the British
West India Emigration was initiated
and being called upon to lend my
influence, (being then Inspector of the
Government Schools of this island,) I asked
H. E. the Governor, whether he had
any objection to my assisting and to my
issuing a notice to the Chinese assuring
them that in British Colonies they would
be free agents. H. E. had not only no ob-
jection, but was pleased to see the scheme
succeeding. Exactly, but that was in re-
ference to British colonies, which cannot
be served by crimps; though even then he
was slightly in error, for a coolie does not
become a "free agent" in a British colo-
ny until he has fulfilled his agreement.
The "notice" Mr Lobscheid has issued
for the Dutch Government seems to be
liable to abuse from which it would be
exempted under the regulations for coolie
emigration to British colonies. His motive
in issuing it is no doubt a highly philan-
thropic one, and of course he has no self-
interest in promoting emigration to the
Dutch, or any other colony, beyond that of
care for the welfare of Chinese labourers,
and he does not, directly or indirect-
ly, wilfully connive at a system which
reproduces in China some of the worst
 horrors of western slavery. Public opinion
is altogether powerless to extirpate the
curse, for while it is terrible to sensitive
and generous minds, it is dis-regarded by
those whose hardened depravity most re-
quires restraint. Public opinion must be
strengthened by the infliction of legal
penalties, and we hope Mr Tommochy will
persevere in the course on which he has
entered until he makes barrocons for
Chinese emigrants under any flag an im-
possibility on this island of Hongkong. As-
suming, however, as we are at present
bound to, that Messrs Bourjau, Hubener
& Co. and Mr Lobscheid, are quite inno-
cent of any unlawful practices in connection
with the coolie traffic, by what right
has a barrocon existed of which, if Mr
Pollard's statement be correct, they must
have had immediate cognizance? No
one, be he English, Dutch, French, or Ger-
man, can legally keep such an establish-
ment without a special license from the
Registrar General, who has never yet is-
sued a license to Messrs Bourjau, Hubener &
Co., or any of their agents, any such docu-
ment, by the representation that at
that place she could get a husband.
The morning after arriving in that place, she
was placed on the steamer and arrived in
Hongkong three days ago, being told that
she was to be married here. Upon arriving
she was locked up in the house in question,
and not allowed to go out. At this morn-
ing saw the man who brought her down,
but he was not in the dock. All the pri-
soners were in the house, and told her that
they were awaiting a ship to take her to
some place she could not remember. She
told them she would not go in the ship;
she had seen sixth prisoner often about the
room and it seemed her duty to keep it in
order. They had given enough to her, and
a fat old China woman was next placed
in the dock. She had been induced to
come to Hongkong, by being told that she
was to have employment in the house of an
European. She had with her a pretty little
daughter, said to be fifteen years old, but
did not look over ten. The daughter was
also promised European employment. She
also recognised all the prisoners as being
connected with the house. They had to-
gether that she must go to a foreign land in a
ship. She had been locked up in the house
eleven days, and had never been paid her
wages. She had never seen any but Chinese in
the house, and did not know which of prisoners
was master.

POLICE REPORTS.

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were in tears. When he told them that they
should be released, they fell upon their
knees and seemed very grateful; upon being
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In reply to Mr Pollard His Worship
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be fully translated.
Mr Pollard, remarked that it would
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The witness was cross-examined by Mr
Pollard, but without affecting his testimony.
The next witness called was
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Mr Pollard.—She is charged with being
the matron.
Witness continued. They kept me in
the house and gave me something to eat.
There were some other people, women, in
the house. Did not see any males in the
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Mr Pollard remarked that the witness
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Witness continued.—I thought I could
go away from the house if I liked.
Mr Pollard urged there must be some-
thing more than this.
Mr Smith replied the Court was dealing
with people who were notoriously stupid,
and the case must be fully investigated.
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charge.
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course to have either Englishmen, French-
men, Germans, or people perfectly conver-
sant with those languages, employed as
manipulators, though even then (as witness
our home lines) blunders are pretty sure
to be frequent. The second is to devise
some means whereby the message given in
such a shape as to reduce the chances of
mistake to a minimum. This we imagine
can only be secured by the use of printed
copies, with letters or signs instead of spaces
between the words. If in cypher, so much
the better, as it is constantly observed that
mistakes generally arise from an incorrect
reading of a word with which the mani-
pulators are partially or imperfectly ac-
quainted. The cypher need not be a dif-
ficult one to translate, the object of using it
being not to attain greater secrecy, but to
make its transmission so purely mecha-
nical that there is no danger of the imagi-
nation of the transmitting agent being
brought into play. With respect to calli-
graphy, more mistakes arise from it than
from any other mode of writing—more es-
pecially when a slight blunder in a word
from one station becomes increased at the
next, on account of some attempt
to make sense of what appears as
nonsense to an agent with, at the best,
but a limited knowledge of the language
whose words he is transmitting. Few
can boast that they write a hand perfectly
clear to all who use the Roman character,
while print has ever been found sure and
safe. Should such of our friends as avail
themselves of the Kiachta route follow
our suggestion we venture to predict that
a marked diminution in the number of
mistakes made will become visible.

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day for the last ten weeks, from one to five
persons had applied to him for permission
to examine the house in question, for the
purpose of recovering friends, who had
been kidnapped and confined there. He
had several times gone to the house with
these complaints. Upon his first visit, he
found 27 women confined, on the second
but two, and on last Sunday there were
nine. The third and fourth prisoners kept
the key to the trap, which was constantly
locked. Upon going to the house first
time he had asked for the master, and the
second prisoner said he was master;
on another time having asked for the
master, first prisoner went out, and
brought second prisoner, who he said
was the master. The women confined
in the room were in a wretched condition.
He had no suspicions that there was any
thing wrong, but thought the place an em-
igration office and all right. The second
time he went to the house he heard crying
and tramping of feet.
Mr Tommochy asked that the case might
be remanded to allow him to place in the
witness stand, the sergeant in charge of
No. 3 Station, who could prove that there
was a disturbance at the house this morn-
ing, when it was attacked by outsiders at-
tempting the rescue of their friends con-
fined there.

His Worship said this was one of the
most outrageous cases ever brought before
him. Case was remanded until Monday.
Monday, 29th October.
The Chinamen charged on Saturday were
again placed in the dock this afternoon.
Mr Pollard, instructed by Mr Caldwell, ap-
peared for the defence.
Mr Smith.—For whom do you appear,
Mr Pollard?
Mr Pollard.—I appear for everybody.
Mr Smith.—Do you appear for Mr Lobs-
cheid?

Mr Pollard.—That case is not yet before
the Court. I should not like the cases to
be entered on together, because one is a
question of fact, the other is constructive.
I do not wish to conceal that I am anxious
to have them separate, because it may be
that the prisoners in one case may go in
justice, the case should be fully investigated.
The learned counsel continued that it would
be useless to say that the prisoners had not
committed an offence against the Regis-
tration Ordinance by making use of a place
as a sort of emigration lodge for intending
emigrants. No doubt they had done so in
ignorance of the fact that a passage broker's
house was not sufficient. They were no
doubt guilty of the offence of keeping a
house for emigrants without having a license.
Mr Smith.—Do you refer to all the pri-
soners?

Mr Pollard.—I refer to the householder.
He has been guilty of a formal offence un-
der the 18th Sect. of the Registration Or-
dinance, and is liable to a fine of \$50.

Sergeant Langdon was then recalled and
deposed.—Last Saturday about 8 o'clock
I went to No. 100, Queen's Road West,
in that house found the papers now pro-
duced; they were down stairs in the accom-
pany's office, (papers produced).

Mr Pollard inquired what was the nature
of the papers.

Mr Deane said one was a list of women
that had been bought.

Mr Pollard complained that the prosecu-
tion seemed to be unnecessarily interfered
with. The complaint was by the Registrar
General; he objected to the superintendent
of police and Mr Tommochy acting together
on the bench.

Mr Tommochy.—I wish to ask if I can
have a voice in the prosecution. The At-
torney General is not here, but if Mr Pollard
objects to my interfering, I shall ask
for a remand.

Mr Pollard said he did not object to the
Registrar General appearing as prosecu-
tor, on the understanding that that was
to be sufficient. He did not see why the
superintendent of Police should officiate
also.

Mr Smith said the more formal mode
of proceeding would be to put all questions
to him, and the case proceeded with.
Sergeant Langdon continued. He hand-
ed the papers to the Superintendent. He
also produced some placards which were
exhibited on the shutters.

In reply to Mr Pollard His Worship
said all the papers, on which the name of
Bourjau, Hubener & Co. appeared, would
be fully translated.

Mr Pollard, remarked that it would
be well to have the case proceeded with.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr
Pollard, but without affecting his testimony.
The next witness called was
Ho a Lau, a woman, deposed, I am a
widow, from Macao. On 21st of this month
a woman at Macao whom I did not know
asked me to come to Hongkong to get
married (a laugh), I came with her to Hong-
kong; she took me to the house where I
was found and put up stairs, though a trap
door, which was not locked, but a man
stood on it. A woman told me, "A man
come up by and bye and see you." I can-
not see the woman in Court. I do not
know the sixth prisoner, a woman.
Mr Pollard.—She is charged with being
the matron.

Witness continued. They kept me in
the house and gave me something to eat.
There were some other people, women, in
the house. Did not see any males in the
establishment, they were all women; a
woman got our chowchow for us, not the
woman who brought me from Macao; I
have never seen any of the prisoners before.
Mr Pollard remarked that the witness
came to prove a charge of the prisoners be-
fore he had seen any of the prisoners before
there was an end of the case, so far as she
was concerned.

Witness continued.—I thought I could
go away from the house if I liked.
Mr Pollard urged there must be some-
thing more than this.

Mr Smith replied the Court was dealing
with people who were notoriously stupid,
and the case must be fully investigated.

Mr Pollard rejoined that no amount
of stupidity would justify an unfounded
charge.

Witness continued.—I did ask to go away.
I said I wished to go, but I could not go
because the door was shut.

Mr Pollard.—Why did she not open it?
Witness.—A female stood on the top and
prevented me. There were some other
women there. I did not see them going
into or out of the house. I never saw the
female prisoner before.

Mr Tommochy remarked on the difficulty
of getting direct answers from such a
witness.

Mr Pollard.—It shows how wrong it is
to bring charges of slave dealing on such
evidence.

Mr Smith.—They are not charged with
slave dealing, they are charged with false
imprisonment.

Mr Pollard.—Well, false imprisonment.
That's the thin end of the wedge.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr Pol-
lard as to the promises that were held out
to her to induce her to come to Hongkong,
they were to the effect that she should be
married, and have chow-chow.

Mr Pollard remarked that a paper which
had been put in by the Registrar General,
taken from the house, merely contained an
intimation that no one who came there need
stop there unless he liked. If the prosecu-
tion chose to put in such a paper as that, it
ought to be read.

Mr Tommochy.—What has the paper to
do with the case, when the people could not
read it?

Mr Pollard.—I have no doubt that the
prosecution thought it would tell against
the prisoners, or it would not have been
put in.

Mr Smith.—I can understand his object
in putting it into court.

Mr Pollard.—I cannot understand it,
unless it is to prove the perfect innocence
of the prisoners.

Mr Smith.—These prisoners are taken
up for a breach of sec 18 of the Regis-
tration Ordinance.

Mr Pollard replied that the prisoners
could not be properly apprehended for
such an offence, they must be summoned.
Mr Smith.—I am perfectly satisfied with
the course adopted by the Registrar General.

Koon a Soy, married woman deposed, that
her husband had been sick for a long time;
that she had met a man in the country
who said she had better go to Hongkong,
where she would get employment, at \$4
a month. She came with the man the same
evening; the man took her to the house
where she was found. He told her to sit
down a bit, while he went to look for the
man who would employ her. She waited
some time, and a man belonging to the
house asked her to have a meal. (Witness
was directed to see if she could identify
the man in the dock.) She could not. After
she had finished supper, the man who fed
her said the man who brought her down
would come to breakfast. Next morning
the man not coming, she said "I will go
out and look for the man," but the man of
the house said, "The man will be here."
She afterwards asked again, and the man
said the other would be there in the after-
noon. She could not say whether the
man ever came, or not, because she could
never get downstairs the door being lock-
ed. No money was ever given to her.
While she was in the house, she saw
no European come there. She cried every
day, because she was detained in the house,
and her husband had nothing to eat. Wit-
ness being directed to "review" the pri-
soners, walked along the front of the dock,
and identified the first prisoner as being
the one who gave a man (Mr Tommochy)
a paper.

In cross examination she said, she had
asked to be allowed to go out. Meals
were put through the window of the room;
when she wished to go down from the
room, she was told "Don't you go down
foreigners will beat you." She could not
say who said that. The window looked out
into a street. She was told if she cried out
an European would come and beat her. If
the man had who brought her came back,
she was willing to go to work in Hongkong.
She was frightened to go to any other place
or country.

Mr Pollard.—How did she know about
going to any other country?

Witness replied she heard the women in
the house were talking about it. She heard
the women crying because they had been
kidnapped.

Mr Pollard.—Is she kept in confinement
now? Is she not allowed to go out now?

Witness replied something, and Mr Tom-
mochy said it was to the effect that the
Registrar General had charge of her.

Mr Pollard complained that Mr Tomma-
chy was usurping the functions of the in-
terpreter.

Mr Smith said the witness could not
understand the question as put by the
learned counsel.

Witness being pressed by the learned
counsel replied that she was in a much
better place now (a laugh).

Sung a Qu, from Tamsui: on 17th of this
month a man named Chong a Choi went to
her house and took her away by force. She
was brought to Sakawan down the Ly-
moon pass, and taken to the house

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

WE are glad to learn that the assay question regarding the new dollars has been satisfactorily settled at Canton, and that they will shortly be procured by legal tenders, and that part in payment of Customs duties. We trust that the successful example shown by the Canton authorities will be followed at other ports.

A CORRESPONDENT who has already rushed into print about the Hongkong Gas Company, wants now to know why we did not publish at any rate an abstract of the financial statement issued with the report in which the Directors state they will now very shortly be in a position to pay a dividend from remittances expected from Hongkong. The writer is in error in ascribing this language to the Directors; it is apparently only an editorial comment by the *London and China Express*, which also remarks—“It is quite evident from the large amount of receipts for the year, 1865, that the shareholders will soon enjoy a very handsome dividend.” It is to be hoped these anticipations will be realised, but we agree with our correspondent that it would have been a more satisfactory course if an abstract of accounts had accompanied the published report, for then the public might have learnt why the shares are at 10 per cent premium in Hongkong and at a discount in the London market.

THE Contractor Linkee for the detection of those kidnappers a reward of five hundred dollars was recently offered by the Colonial Government, has at length returned. It appears that his kidnappers took him to a village some fifty miles above Canton, and there detained him until he agreed to pay up a ransom of \$4,500, which, however, he gained his freedom in any other way, he eventually consented to do. We trust that the Government will move the Chinese authorities to take steps to discover and punish the kidnappers.

SOME of our readers may not be aware that a handsome monument has been lately erected by the owners of the *Chantier* in memory of the ill-fated people who perished in that steamer during a terrible typhoon last year. The monument is a fine structure, the monument itself is built of Portland Marble in the shape of a tasteful obelisk on a base of three blocks, bearing the name of Captain Sargent on its surface, associated with an allusion to his unfortunate officers, crew, and passengers. The tablet in St John's Cathedral in memory of those who lost their lives in the steamer *Corea* on the same occasion, has been before alluded to in the local papers. Both structures are worthy of the high character of, and reflect credit upon, the owners of these two steamers.

THE circulation of the new coinage is naturally exciting some attention. The following suggestion, which is reported by the *Hankow Times*, has been anticipated by the Viceroy of Canton, who has directed that the new dollar, and of course the smaller coin, shall be legal tenders, in payment of Customs' duties at that port. Our contemporaries generally would facilitate the circulation of the new coinage among the Chinese were they to make this fact widely known. The *Times* says—“The population of China should be in some way induced to accept the new coin into circulation amongst themselves. This can only be effected by the promulgation of Imperial edicts, decreeing the coin to be a legal tender. If the dollar is to be of any service outside the colony, and as a monetary medium both in the open ports and in the interior of China, there is but one way of rendering it so, and that is by exhibiting the interest of the Chinese and Mandarins in the general scheme, and obtaining their aid in enforcing the circulation upon their people. This British Minister at Peking, if supported by his colleagues, is the most likely person to bring about this desirable consummation; and we believe that, were he called upon to make the attempt, he would experience little difficulty in persuading the Imperial Government to come to some advantageous arrangement.”

By Order of His Excellency the Governor, the following Letter from the Acting Dutch Consul at this Port is published for the information of Mandarins, and others whom it may concern.—“At the request of the Director of Ways and Means, I have the honor to hand you enclosed translation respecting buyers in the Indian Archipelago.” The Director of Ways and Means again draws the attention of Mandarins and others interested to his communications of the 7th, 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th June, 1866, Nos. 47, 48 and 49, announcing that the Herbar's because which were being laid in this Archipelago had a small ball on the top, and by steering for any port, the white balloons were to be kept on the starboard side. The black on the port side. This notification is repeated specially with reference to the Herbar's because which are about being laid near Sourabaya. Till now the other beacon at the western entrance, which indicated the western limit, was a black anchor-shaped buoy. This has been replaced by a white Herbar's beacon, which on entering the port must be kept on the starboard side.

THE inquest on the body of Indian constable Khader Khan terminated on Saturday in a verdict of “Wildfire murder against some person or persons unknown.”

MR WILLIAM Pustan, of Altona, has just been elected member of the Board of Trade in that town. Mr Bernhard Donner, deceased, and the election is confirmed by the Government of Holstein.

IN discussing the question of the mortality on board cooie ships from India and China, *Mitchell's Maritime Register* says—“The cooie emigration to the West Indies is of too great consequence to the welfare, if not to the existence, of the Colonies to be made the subject of abuses such as the system continues to exhibit.”

THE tea-shippers have not excited a good deal of comment on the home press. It will henceforward, on every recurrence, be known as the Derby of the Ocean. The victory of the *Taiyung* is attributed to accident. The *Daily Telegraph* says—“The *Taiyung*, which was arrived at the Lyard at exactly the same hour on Wednesday as the *Ariel*, her nearest rival, and then dashed up Channel, the two ships abreast of each other. Off Dungeness the following morning the pilots boarded them at the same moment, and at the Downs steam tugs were waiting to tow them to the river. It was at this point that the light was really decided. Both the vessels were taken to tow almost simultaneously, and again they started

neck and neck. But the *Taiyung* happened to have a steam-tug of greater power than neighbour, and to that fortunate accident, rather than her own sailing qualities, she owed her success.” The *Times* make a statement to the same effect. The account on the *Standard* gives an additional explanation of the *Taiyung's* success—

“The *Ariel* claims to have drawn ahead of her competitor, arriving off Dungeness some hours before her. But again untoward fate intervened. Not a pilot was to be found, and she was kept rolling and tumbling about in the short seas with her main-topmast to the mast, till again the *Taiyung* ranged alongside, and neck and neck they once more started up the river. And here the *Ariel* had for the last time resumed her place in the van, when the very moon took up the parable against her and held her back on the very threshold of victory. Arrived at the dock gates two hours before her pertinacious opponent, she found that time and tide, proverbially indisposed to wait for any one, were yet bent on making her wait for them. It would be two hours before there was water enough for her to enter, and for two hours she lay, an anxious Peri at the muddy gates of the Isle of Dogs Paradise, till Father Thames should give permission for her to enter. But here the two hours were out, and the light-built and less heavily-laden *Taiyung* was alongside. Fourteen feet of water would serve her turn, while her bulkier rival required four feet more, and while the *Ariel* still lay at the very foot, as it were, of the winning post, the other slipped in and carried off the prize. The difference between the cargoes of the *Ariel* and *Taiyung* was 122,191 lb. This difference cost the *Ariel* the race, but on the other hand, the larger amount of freight will no doubt more than make good the loss.”

It is a matter of wonder to every one personally unconnected with the *Maio* cooie trade how it continues so persistently to shut their eyes to its glaring enormities. Our advice from Saigon, brought on Sunday by the French mail steamer, furnishes us with the intelligence of a revolt on board of one of the cooie ships.

The French barque *Eugene d'Adèle* Captain Girard, left Marseilles for the Havannah on the 7th October, with a freight of 460 cooies. A day or two after she sailed the cooies showed signs of discontent. This dissatisfaction soon ripened into mutiny, and the cooie passengers rose against the officers and crew. A hard fight for the mastery ensued, in which the Chinese are said to have been met by great determination and resolute bravery on the part of those in charge of the vessel. Great numbers of the cooies were killed in the struggle, many more were wounded and the rest suppressed. The Captain and his officers shot dead by one of the mutineers; the chief officer was severely wounded and many of the crew were more or less seriously injured during the melee. The barque arrived at Saigon on the 15th instant. The affair was reported to the authorities there and the wounded were at once placed under medical care in the military hospital of the French government, where we are glad to say, they were last recovering at the date of our last advice.—*Mercury*.

We would call the attention of our subscribers to a notification which has for some time past appeared at the head of our shipping list, thus—“Consignees of vessels will be obliged by forwarding corrections.” It is obviously impossible for the conductor of a journal, however much he may desire it, to furnish any thing like an approximation to a correct list unless aided by the good will of his subscribers, and we trust that gentlemen interested in possessing in our files a correct record of vessels present do on any given date, will be good enough to occasionally correct the errors which may have crept in. The name of the vessel, her ownership, and destination on a slip of paper would be quite sufficient.

THE British schooner *Bria* bound from Bangkok to Hongkong, with a valuable cargo of Cotton, Copper, &c. experienced very heavy weather while proceeding up the China sea, and springing a leak, whereupon she made for Bangkok again, but was shortly afterwards overtaken by another heavy squall, which carried away both masts, and did much damage. As the water in hold was found to gain upon the vessel, she was abandoned by her officers and crew, who arrived safely at Bangkok, after having been fifteen days at sea in an open boat. An inquiry into the circumstances is reported in the *Straits Times*, but our contemporary does not mention the judgment pronounced by the Court.

INTELLIGENCE reaches us by the mail steamer from Batavia that the Governor General's lady, the Baroness Schlegel, expired at her residence at Buitenzorg on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 8½ p.m. after a short but severe illness and was buried at Batavia on the 15th inst. His Excellency and family intended to return to Europe by the French mail of next month. No successor to His Excellency having been appointed as yet, the Vice President of the Council of Netherlands India will be Governor General ad interim.—*Straits Times* Oct. 20.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the subjoined letter from a well-informed correspondent, on the subject of the P. and O. Service.—“I understand that the entire service of the P. and O. Company will be immediately altered, in this way: the steamers, instead of running as now to only two terminal ports, will take the turn of all. Thus the *Simla*, we will say, leaves Calcutta with the outward-bound Bengal passengers, touches at Madras, debarks these homeward passengers at Galle, and thence proceeds to Bombay. She remains there some three weeks or so, to re-load, and then proceeds to Suez. She then rests at least ten days, and then takes in the Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and China passengers, proceeds to Galle, and after handing over her Indian passengers to another steamer (from Bombay) proceeds to China. After a certain rest at China, she proceeds again to Galle, Suez, Bombay, Galle and Calcutta, and thus completes the round. This is one line. Another works similarly, but on rather a temporary basis, from Calcutta to Galle and Suez, returning to Bombay, Galle and China, and back in due course to Calcutta again. Thus the China passengers will, like ourselves, have one direct mail from one to Suez every month. This seems an equitable arrangement, and I hear has been favorably considered by the Directors of the Company. Any extra mail service with Bombay will be quite distinct from the fortnightly mail as above.”

THE trade with the ports and countries in the Far East for the month and seven months ending 31st July, 1866, contributes the figures following to the Board of Trade—

EXPORTS TO CHINA AND HONGKONG.
Quantity for the month ended 31st July, 1866.

Cotton yarn,	388,080 lbs.
Cotton manufactures,	10,911,591 yds.
Worsted stuffs,	1,973,773 "
Woolen & worsted cloths,	139,922 "
Lead,	102 tons

Quantity for the seven months ended 31st July,	2,912,506 lbs.
Cotton manufactures,	101,973,487 yds.
Worsted stuffs,	12,276,389 "
Woolen & worsted cloths,	1,097,669 "
Lead,	1,185 tons

Value for the seven months ended 31st July,	£ 285,187
Cotton manufactures,	2,534,318
Worsted stuffs,	823,338
Woolen & worsted cloths,	187,456
Lead,	92,010

THE *Shen-Tung*, of 311 tons, was sold at Lloyd's by order of the Admiralty for £1,370. The *Br King* steamer was loaded a general cargo for Shanghai at 26 per ton.

THE Messageries Impériales steamer *Alphée* reached Hongkong Sunday. Much of the news by this arrival has been anticipated. A telegram dated London Oct. 6, says General Maximilian has been released. Maximilian has declared that he will never abandon Mexico. The *Serica's* crew was each a month's wages from the crew of the *Fly*. The Brazilian army have been defeated by the Paraguayan with a loss of 280 officers and 8,000 men. The average loss on the cargoes by the tea shippers is estimated at 6d. per lb.

WESTWARD.

There are also some neat and prominent objects in the way of pagodas: two on the opposite side of the river—one on either side of the San Hing River mouth 新江口—and two on this side, of which the first or lowest, Un Fui Táp 元福塔 is 243 feet high and the other, Shung Hi Táp, 崇禧塔 283. Hard by the latter there is a fine specimen of the massive stucco which pierces the levees. Then again in the rear of the city some neat looking buildings are to be seen, embowered in trees bordering on the rice plain. Here we found a delightful retreat from the sun in an open space under some majestic shade trees, whence a charming view is had of the North Range hills and of the singular bluish black, scraggy nuggets of limestone, called the “seven star precipices” or Rocks 七星巖. The name “seven stars” is quite appropriate, one should think, for objects, which seem to be so far removed in a physical aspect from their surroundings. The origin of the name is however found in the fact that, whilst there are at least twelve of them, only seven can be distinguished from certain points of view, and of the whole number, seven can be grouped into a form, which resembles to “Dipper” in *Ursa Major*. The highest of the group is called the “Stone House” Rock 石屋巖. From the cavern which pierces it from side to side. Our visit being late in the afternoon and the distance some three miles, we had but a few moments to spend in observation. The glory of the place has undoubtedly departed, &c. the glory ascribed by idolatrous hands; the majesty of nature still remains. Deserted temples with brazen images, which in some instances give evidence of fine workmanship, are found at the foot of the rocks; and high up on the precipitous faces of two of them, semi-natural grottoes or shelves are occupied by little grottoes for the monks, who are few in number and dull of apprehension, but possessors of an amazingly quick eye for broken silver. To the highest we turned our steps, and by a most fatiguing scramble up the romantic path or stair-way, which in places is supplied with heavy iron hand-chains on the rock side for the security of life, we reached the crazy porch 190 feet above the level of the plain; the remaining distance, some 20 feet, which gives a total of 280 feet. The highest of the group will then probably not exceed 320 feet—the lowest being about 150. The rocks are all worn and scoured by the rains and storms of centuries, and may be called marble, although of a poor quality. In some places they appear beautifully crystalline, sometimes white and again of a flesh color; but the general cast is dark bluish black like the transition limestone of the North river. The origin is doubtless that suggested by Mr. Buckner, whose opinion is that they rest on the sandstone, which crops out in the adjacent hills, and are the remains of the limestone deposits, which in the course of time has been washed away on all sides, leaving them as monuments or rather mementoes of the past.

From an elevated position we had a fine view of the plain, stretching at the foot of the range to and beyond the river in front. Far down by the entrance to the gap there is a broad stretch of up-land rice, to be replaced by wheat in the fall; and, if we could see through to the mouth of the pass, a fine plantation of tea shrubs would be visible on the steep sides of the “De-cayed Helve.” We are reminded too of the busy women and children, who all along the route have been gathering mulberry leaves, plucking them with a rapidity and carelessness which boded no good for the bushes or sprouts which bear them; they are soon to be cut down, as is done yearly, and next year's leaves will be gathered from new shoots. At our feet, ponds full of the lotus are spread out—an occasional one growing a species different from the common water lily and called *Ts'ei Shat* 茨葉 or locally *Shui shat* 摩實. I do not know whether it has ever been described or not; but a clever botanist may possibly get a general idea of its appearance, if I drop the remark, that its immense leaves with blistered spring surface remind me of what those of the noble *Victoria regia* turned upside down would be supposed to look like. The seeds are esteemed a great delicacy by those who have a fancy for such things.

The declining sun warned us to make haste; so after a hasty glance into the Shet shat 石室, with its bridge and pool, marble Kwanyin, “dark cave” and pagoda-bats, we hurried back and found Mr. W. sorely disappointed at missing the light for a “view” of the “seven stars.” His labor was slightly repaid next morning by

getting as good a picture as the camera could make of the scene, and yet far from satisfactory to eyes, which have looked upon the grandeur of nature in her superb collection at Yosemite valley. He came to the conclusion that the West River, however agreeable and pleasing to tourists, is not adapted to the tastes of photography. The great width of the river, the comparatively wide extent of the immediate valley, the tameness of the scenery and the unusual length of all distances, render the views when projected on a plain surface utterly insipid or on a such a reduced scale as to swallow up many of the minor objects which catch and interest the eye. As a rule, a picture for the public must be a picture in itself. On account of those peculiarities of the West River, I am fully persuaded, that for a mere pleasure excursion the North River will carry off the palm. The variety there is none the less, and the scenery is gathered more nearly about the observer.

THE COREAN OUTRAGE.

Two Chinese junks, which arrived at Chefoo on the 12th inst., have (says the *Shanghai Recorder*) brought the following report:

The captain of one of the junks was engaged by Mr. Thomas, the interpreter on board a foreign schooner, to pilot her up the river Phieno, and thus became acquainted with that gentleman. Mr. Thomas will be remembered, came to China some years ago under the auspices of the English Mission, and has lately made a trip along the Korean coast for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge of their language and with the further object of making an exploring tour to the interior. The junk captain took the schooner up the river four times. By this time an alarm had spread among the natives of the presence in the river of a piratical vessel with a large crew and having armament. The protestations of Mr. Thomas, that the vessel was a peaceful trader, were of no avail. Business of all kinds was suspended and the natives began to collect in large numbers on the banks of the river. The friends of the junk Captain, whose vessel it would seem had followed the schooner thus far, demurred at his proceeding further up the river, saying that if he were killed, they would not agree to return to Yen-tai. Yielding to their solicitations he left the schooner at a point opposite Little Phiensoo-n. Those on board the schooner were determined to proceed. The junk then came direct to Chefoo, with the report that a foreign schooner had been wrecked opposite Phiensoo-n; and all on board burnt with the vessel. The *General Sherman* is the only schooner known to have been on the Korean coast, and it is believed that it is she who met this fate.

Our contemporary adds—This additional intelligence respecting the recent outrage by the Koreans upon a foreign schooner, confirms the opinion already entertained that the vessel attacked was the *General Sherman*, as the Junk master bringing the news was acquainted with Mr. Thomas, who had gone as interpreter on board that schooner. From Chefoo to Tientsin and thence to Peking; where he will obtain a passport from the United States' Legation and will then continue his journey to Moukden, where he will endeavour to procure the assistance of the Chinese authorities in tracing out the facts connected with this matter. It is not altogether without the possibility of the Chinese authorities may have taken the foreigners to their homes and have handed them over to the Chinese. Should such be the case, there may be some difficulty in finding them out, as the Mandarins at Moukden have upon more occasions than one thrown foreigners into gaol to avoid the expense of sending them on to their proper authorities. It is not very long ago since Mr. Meadows, the British Consul at Newchwang, was instructed to inquire into the case of four Russians, who had been for a lengthened time in prison at that place, and the attempt made to induce Captain McCaslin and the crew of the *St. Surprise* to take up their quarters in a gaol, would probably have resulted in their being similarly detained, had they allowed themselves to get into the Mandarins' power to that extent. The plan contemplated by Mr. Meadows of going to the barrier in company with Chinese Officials will probably prove the most satisfactory that could be devised; as the Koreans are familiar with the Chinese authorities and their presence will secure the matter receiving attention at head quarters.

AN OPIUM ROBBERY.

D. J. Ezer, a wealthy Jewish merchant, shipping as usual a large quantity of Opium to China. A portion of his shipments was sent forward in the *Reiner*, and the remainder in the *Lightning*. On reaching Hongkong, it was found that five of the chests sent by the *Reiner*, contained mud instead of Opium. Three of the chests landed from the *Lightning* were also found to contain mud, and two more were under suspicion. There was a disinclination manifested to receive these chests, but the Captain of the *Lightning* very properly refused to comply with the ship's company, a line of conduct which materially simplified matters. Two of the chests taken by the *Lightning* were reshipped to Calcutta, and were of course duly surveyed, and duly found to contain a valuable assortment of mud. The question then arose as to what had become of the Opium? Petty thefts of the precious drug are by no means uncommon. A robbery embracing the contents of ten boxes is quite another matter. The more especially, as the thieves were cool enough to abstract some of both kinds of the drug, and to divide their favors equally between the two steamers. Again, the robbery was not discovered until the return of the vessels from China. At first there was a general belief that the Government must be in fault, and that it should guarantee the contents of each box it throws on the market. But this supposition will not hold

water for a minute. The robbery could only have taken place (1) whilst the Opium was in transit from the Agencies to the Government Godown (2) in the Godown (3) in transit from the Godown to the steamer, or (4) on the voyage to Hongkong. We must dismiss at once, all thought of the chests being tampered with in transit to Hongkong. We may at once settle the point as to the robbery having taken place between the Agencies and the Calcutta godowns, as being out of the question. The risk and trouble are so great, as to make any attempt on the part of Opium thieves an act of folly. We are thus reduced to the consideration of the chances of robbery between the godown and the ship. Our reading of the riddle of the robbery is that a regular plot was formed, in which a number of Chinese engaged, that boatmen and boat-keepers were all in the scheme, and that the manjies managed quite accidentally to lose a tide, and the plotters quite accidentally found the boats unguarded, made hay whilst the sun shone, and made away with ten chests. We suggest that shippers of Opium should pay a little more, and ask the Board of Revenue to move the Government, or the Commissioner of Police,—in these days it is impossible to know where authority is centred—to grant, for the two or three days during which opium is shipped in every month a Police guard for each boat.—*Hankow*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORDIAL of the BENELECTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FÉCAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-scurvitic, Digestive, and an excellent flavor. The Salubrious Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Lettered the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of Fever and Cholera. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE at FÉCAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmacists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FARM FROM ADULTERATION.)

Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First class Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, bottled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Ollman's Stores of the highest quality.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS.
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F. BRABY & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
Roofs supplied with or without Framework.

BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC,
IRON TANKS,
Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other Galvanized Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists free on Application.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS,
USTON ROAD, LONDON.

QUINA LAROCHE.
A NEWLY Discovered and Elegant preparation of QUININE, in a most agreeable form, highly recommended, and in great repute by the most eminent Physicians of London, and Paris. Those suffering from the debilitating effects of a Tropical climate, from loss of appetite or occasional attacks of low Fever, will find the above an invaluable remedy, as it does not produce headache, which is so frequently the case, after taking the ordinary preparations of QUININE.

To be had only at THE MEDICAL HALL, in convenient Bottles, with glass measure attached.

Hongkong, September 13, 1866.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
OSTEO EIDON.
PATENT, 1ST MARCH, 1862.

MESSRS GABRIEL'S
INVENTION FOR SUPPLYING
ARTIFICIAL MINERAL TEETH, WITH
SOFT FLEXIBLE GUMS.

Entirely dispensing with the use of Springs, Wires, or Metallic Fastenings, and especially adapted for those of long residence in Warm Climates.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTISTS.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.

(Diploma 1810.)
27, Harley Street Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London.

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars to the condition of their teeth, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the month so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OSTEOAL GIGUE for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d., and 24s. per bottle. Patent White Rubber for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 6s., and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha, 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method may be had of their Agents or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEPSEINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Lozenges. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unaltered, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSEINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.
Manufactured by
T. MORSON AND SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Stockkeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT),
MORSON'S KRIGSOTE,
and every description of Chemicals, and All New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.
Orders to be made payable in London.

SAUCE.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their 'Sauce' is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS.
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask For LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Cross and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c. &c.; by A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers and Ollman universally.

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NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.
WITH 4 MAPS.

CONTAINING information respecting the chief places of interest to be visited at Peking, particulars respecting the Roads means of transport, exchange, places of accommodation, &c., &c.

WITH
Three itineraries to gates of the Great Wall. "China Mail" Office.
May 11, 1866.

From the North-China Daily News.
A few months ago a writer in the *China Mail* commenced the publication of a series of *Notes for Tourists in the North of China*, and these have now been published in a condensed form with the name of the writer, Mr. N. B. DENNY. He is well qualified for the work he has undertaken, and his opinion as to the best modes of travelling as well as his casual remarks upon men and manners in the north, are worthy of attention. We can discover no omission in the notes, given, all the precautions necessary to secure comfort en route, and the various hints being very minutely set forth. From stage to stage of the journey, the traveller will find that his author has preceded him, and that the discomforts from which he suffers have been suffered before by one at least who has set himself to devise means whereby they may be overcome. We commend to those interested in topographical researches the description given of Peking, and those whose ideas regarding the history of Peking and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed since the days of the Ming are many and confused, will do well to run over the condensed account given at page 25. We cannot pass in review each chapter of Mr. Denney's valuable little work.

Meanwhile, those who intend to travel in the North of China during the approaching autumn months, cannot do better than accept these *Notes* as their guide.

From the *Hankow Times*.
There are plenty of sights in and around the city, some visible and many more invisible, and Mr. Denney's description of the cities and their points of interest is full and complete. As to its correctness we are unfortunately unable to judge.

The name of the book "Notes for Tourists in the North of China" is rather ambitious, as the Author confines himself to Peking and two routes from that city to Kalgan, about 150 miles distant, but for a visit to Peking the information will prove very acceptable to a traveller especially if living at Kung.

From the *Shanghai Recorder*.
The present mail brings us a copy of the useful little guide book for Tourists in the North of China, which has recently been published by Mr. N. B. DENNY, and we are glad to be able to express a favorable opinion upon its serviceableness. The book, though it only pretends to be a guide to travellers, contains much useful and

MACAO

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG RIG	TONE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTS: DEC OR SP. FOR
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501	Sept. 20	G.
	Sept. 2	F.

Aureliana	Sp. bk.	482	Sept. 28	Reynolds and Co	Uncertain
Aurora	Li. sls.	600	May 8	Orler	Havana
Bader	Stu. sh.	599	Sept. 14	R. Oldsen	Havana
Bangkok	Fr. bk.	519	Oct. 24	St. Nalle	Havana
Borden	d. bk.	401	Oct. 11	E. J. Lanza	Uncertain
Brazzani	d. bk.	401	Oct. 28	Raynal and Co	discharging
Bresina	d. sh.		July 30	J. M. del Rio	Havana
Brisa	Public	352	May 26	Bay and Co	Havana
Cesar	Pe. bk.	306	May 21	A. de Mello and Co	Liquid up
"Concordia	Grill	226	May 26	Order	Goa
Co. Confucius	erc. bk.	380	Oct. 26	R. Calderon	Havana
Dupont	Fr. bk.	449	Oct. 11	Reynolds and Co	Havana
Dr. Hermanns	Sp. sr.	305	Oct. 9	P. F. Norton	Havana
Edmont & Jacob	Giraud	853	Aug. 2	REynolds Bros. and Co	Havana
Elizabeth & Flora	Fr. sh.	327	Oct. 26	Peter and Ebbell	Java
Ephron	Sp. sh.		Oct. 11		Uncertain
Espereana	Jose Onate	1076	Oct. 11	M. J. Armeiro	Uncertain
Eva	d. bk.		Sept. 4	N. A. de Renados	For Sale
Fee Pang	Cruz	163	June 3	S. S. Fernandes	Liquid up
Glenice	Dunn	684	Sept. 9	Reyana Bros. and Co	Havan
H. Liduna	Van Brick	466	Oct. 2	C. S. Lasso	Havana
Henry IV	Fr. sh.	760	Sept. 15	P. F. Norton	Havana
Hongkong	Sp. bk.		Oct. 9	A. T. Toton	Havana
Jose Santos	Pe. bk.	472	Aug. 17	A. de Mello and Co	Uncertain
Kong Wilhel II	Li. bk.	481	Oct. 11	Peter and Ebbell	Uncertain
Laidy	Sp. bk.		Sept. 28	M. J. Armeiro	Havana
Lefebvre	Stan. sh.		Aug. 26	P. F. Castro and Co	Havana
Maubila	Sp. bk.	423	Sept. 21	M. J. Armeiro	Havana
Maure Laure	Avril	393	Sept. 30	M. J. Armeiro	Havana
Mercer	Fr. sh.	469	Sept. 10	Van. Madison and Co	Havana
Murist	Wendebach	806	Oct. 4	P. F. Norton	Havana
N. de los Angeles	Ul. wood	45	Sept. 24	P. F. Castro and Co	Havana
Neguitaire	Lardinet	329	Sept. 23	C. Lasso	Havana
Nemmed	Wigzell	423	Oct. 23	F. de Louze	Havana
N. de V. de Paul	Pe. bk.	423	Oct. 23	Reynolds and Co	Havana
Nitta	Fr. bk.	370	July 22	St. Marquis	Liquid up
O. Rossi	Li. bk.	315	Oct. 28	Raynal and Co	Java
O. Rossi	Li. bk.	315	Oct. 28	Raynal and Co	Java

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDING AGENCY	DESIGNATION	INTERESTED PARTY
Sailing Vessels							
Alexander	Demeter	Ch. bk.	298	July 25	R. T. By and Co		
Alfred	Hale	Am. sh.	1100	July 12	Glynn and Co	E. or charter	
Andrew	Stolt	Pruss.	605	Aug. 31	Freundman and Co	F. or charter	
Aperinde	Davidson	Pr. bk.	825	Oct. 9	Wm. R. Mc and Co	Newchang	Early
Bayesian	Nearns	B. sh.	555	8-10	Smith, Keane-ye and Co		
Berk	Young	B. bk.	200	Oct. 3	Waters		
Berthar Carl	Luders	Pr. bk.	400	Aug. 30	Swanberg and Co		
Bismarck	Guertson	B. bk.	126	Oct. 11	Wm. Fink and Co	Amoy	
Burmah	Falk	B. sh.	1150	Sept. 27	G. G. Livingston and Co	Fuehu	Early
Calcutta	Young	B. sh.	810	Aug. 23	Wobes and Co		
Canton	Jeffrey	B. bk.	500	July 31	Wm. R. Mc and Co	London	Early
Chanciller	Vowell	B. bk.	390	Oct. 9	Smith, Keane-ye and Co		
Charlotte	Pearson	B. sh.	389	8-10	Smith, Keane-ye and Co		
Chloride	Waller	B. bk.	640	8-10	Smith, Keane-ye and Co		
Cly of Duane	Keough	B. sh.	663	Aug. 11	Smith, Keane-ye and Co		

735	8 pt. 21 M
280	8 pt. 21 M

[illegible]

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a screen displaying a target (a red dot) and a starting point (a green dot). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the target is located at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject is instructed to move the hand to the target as quickly and accurately as possible. The screen is positioned at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point, and the target is located at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point. The subject is instructed to move the hand to the target as quickly and accurately as possible. The screen is positioned at a distance of 10 cm from the starting point.

RIVER STEAMERS.					
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.					
Vessel	Flag	Capital	Tonn	Horse-power	Owners or Agents

255

Kia Kiang	British	Shanghai	1665	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
John	British		69	Acheong <i>Laid up</i>
Little Oryahna	British	Wardell	101	Union Dock Company
"Oyag	British	Guen	125	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company
Sir J. Jaaseehoy	British	Duncan	150	Acheong
March	American	Pauli	140	Shouan Huns & Co.
White Cloud	British	Caroli	380	H., C. and M. Steam-boat Company

RECEIVING SHIPS.					
Vessel	At	Flag & Rts.	Tons	Captain	Owners
Fern William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1090	Alderson	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
John Adam	"	B. bk.	318	Duncombe	D. Sisson Sons & Co
Freemedia	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Calao Early
Mahomed Ali	Fuh-chau	H. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Sinja	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghai	S. bk.	341	Roundy	Augustine Heard & Co
Sipe	"	B. sh.	592	Keppell	P. Francis & Co
John Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Leaves	Caplain Lewis
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	394	Carridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Beaumont	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Tai-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co

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10

12th May, 1864.

12th May, 1864.